

Preserving Indiana

fall/winter 2007

DNR
Indiana Department of
Natural Resources



Dr. James A. Glass Returns to the DHPA

After a lengthy search, Dr. James A. Glass became the DNR's director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology in May 2007. He previously served as the division director from 1990-1994.

"Dr. Glass has a reputation across our state as a leader who can build partnerships to preserve and protect Indiana's cultural and historic resources," said DNR director Rob Carter.

Glass is a three-term member of the Board of Advisors for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the principal private preservation organization in the United States. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and was elected the board's vice-chair in 2002.

Before rejoining the DHPA, Glass was director of Ball State University's Center for Historic Preservation and director of the graduate program. He also served as a member of the national Preservation Infrastructure Panel, which produced recommendations on improving the delivery of services under the National Historic Preservation Act. He helped present the panel's recommendations in October at the Preserve America Summit, co-chaired by First Lady Laura Bush.

Glass writes a monthly column for the *Indianapolis Star* on heritage issues, where he's covered topics such as African-American cultural sites, the advantages of living in historic neighborhoods, and the historic remnants of the automobile manufacturing industry in Indiana.

Glass earned his doctorate in architectural history and historic preservation planning from Cornell University. He holds two master's degrees, one from Cornell in the history of urban development, the other from Indiana University, in Latin American history. He earned his undergraduate degree from Indiana Central College.

Please welcome Dr. Glass back to the DHPA!



Glad to Be Back: A Letter from the Director

I am delighted to be serving again as Director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. I appreciate the confidence in me that Rob Carter, the Director of the Department and our State Historic Preservation Officer, has shown in hiring me and the support that he, Ron McAhron, our Department Deputy Director, and Dave Certo, Counsel to the Director, have given me. It is also my pleasure to be serving again with valued colleagues from my first time as division director and with many new colleagues as well.

One of the things that is apparent to me in the short time since I arrived is that the Division has come of age. We have seasoned, competent, confident, and helpful professionals throughout our operation who are committed to our mission of helping Indiana citizens conserve their three dimensional cultural heritage above and below ground. We have been operating the programs that are our core responsibility under the National Historic Preservation Act for nearly 35 years, and in the years since 1994, the Division has continued to improve and refine its administration of the National Register of Historic Places, the statewide survey of historic sites and structures, the matching

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STATE OF INDIANA

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Robert E. Carter, Jr., Director,
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ron McAhron, Deputy Director

**DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

James A. Glass, Ph.D., Director,
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Dr. James R. Jones III, State Archaeologist
Amy L. Johnson, Archaeologist
Cathy L. Draeger, Archaeologist
Dr. Melody K. Pope, Archaeologist

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Malia D. Savarino, Assistant Grants Manager;
Editor, *Preserving Indiana*

Frank D. Hurd, Jr., Chief of Survey and
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Paul C. Diebold, Architectural Historian
Amy E. Walker, Architectural Historian

David B. Duvall, Historical Architect

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grants for historic preservation and archaeology, the federal and state historic rehabilitation tax credit programs, and Section 106 review of federal agency projects that affect properties eligible for or listed in the National Register. The wealth of experience and institutional knowledge represented by our staff means that citizens receive the best possible advice on preservation and archaeological concerns and needs and helpful assistance in using our programs to accomplish their goals.

We also have developed some model outreach programs in the past decade and a half: the Grassroots Preservation Round-Up, Indiana Underground Railroad Initiative, Historic Theater Initiative, Ethnic Heritage Survey Project, Indiana Archaeology Month, and an occasional *Indiana Archaeology* journal. In addition, in partnership with the Indiana University Committee on Historic Preservation and Indiana Main Street, we have co-sponsored the annual Cornelius O'Brien-Main Street Conference in locales around the state, providing preservationists, Main Street advocates, and archaeologists with educational sessions, workshops, and tours that show the latest thinking and strategies to accomplish community goals of revitalization, preservation, and appreciation of archaeological heritage.

The Division has also worked to make the programs and mandates given it by the Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act accessible to the public, efficient and effective. A majority of the properties listed in the National Register around the state are now also listed in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Our state historic rehabilitation tax credit for income-producing structures helped stimulate private investment in deteriorated buildings during the 1990s, and we are now working with stakeholders and other preservation partners to make it more effective. The historic homeowner's tax credit, adopted in 2001, is assisting approximately 12 owners of historic homes each year with their rehabilitations. We are working closely with state land-holding agencies to facilitate the reviews of their projects required under Section 18 of the Indiana Act that affect historic state properties, and develop a pro-active system to plan for dealing with large state institutional properties that are surplus in the future. And with the authority of the Archaeological Artifacts and Human Burials section of the act, we have protected hundreds of important human burials and pre-1816 archaeological artifacts and sites across Indiana, as we have worked with landowners, law enforcement officers, the Indiana Archaeology Council, avocational archaeologists, Native American tribal representatives, and the public at large.

We now would like to build on this substantial record of achievement and continue to improve our service to the public. Partnerships will be key, and in the coming months, I will be meeting with representatives of the historic preservation and archaeological organizations who draw on our programs and agencies with whom we work, to discuss concerns and seek ideas to better accomplish our mission. Please feel free to let me know of your ideas for working together (jglass@dnr.IN.gov or 317-232-3492).

It Isn't Easy Being Green

Dave Duvall, Historical Architect

One can hardly read an architectural periodical these days without being bombarded by references to “green architecture” as many methods and products seek to find a niche in a marketplace increasingly concerned with wise use of preciously limited energy and materials. For its part, the design and construction industry has responded to this challenge by the development of a measurement system called LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) to recognize and guide efforts under the auspices of the Green Building Council.

Since I started working at the DHPA, my standard stump speech has included a brief discussion about why the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology resides in the Department of Natural Resources. One reason is simple parallelism with the federal government where the Technical Preservation Service is located in the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. It seems obvious that many government owned properties of historical significance are located in our historic sites and at our parks operated by the various divisions of DNR.

However a broader principle is at the root. The historically built environment is, after all, constructed entirely from natural resources organized by the labor and genius of our ancestors. Iron, copper, stone, clay, gypsum, and other products of mining represent resources of limited supply. While these are sometimes recyclable, the fossil fuel (usually coal) used to produce them is gone once expended, except for undesirable pollution by-products. Wood, fibers and organically based plastics may be renewable, but the physical and mental work invested by engineers, craftsmen,



The 1966 demolition of the Delaware County Courthouse. (Photo DHPA).

financiers, and all involved in a development team can't be recaptured. So, preservation is not simply an exercise in historical nostalgia, but also an effort to conserve and manage both tangible and intangible resources already invested in the built environment.

Such energy previously invested in standing structures and their constituent materials is referred to as “embodied energy.” The collapse of the World Trade Center gives a very graphic

representation as to the potential energy embodied in completed buildings. It is no coincidence that the power of bombs is described in tonnage.

Approximately 25% of all waste-stream in the United States comes from building construction and demolition with less than 10% of that attributed to new construction site waste. Demolition of existing buildings alone constitutes 11% of total waste. With only about 20% of building waste being recycled (mostly concrete and metals), it is fair to estimate that at least 20% of landfill content is from demolition. All of this represents loss of previously invested material and energy resources along with the additional energy expenditure required for the demolition.

Life-cycle planning typically projects that the energy invested in the construction of a building is equal to about a third of the energy that will be used for the operation of the building during its anticipated depreciation period. Operational energy would include lighting, heating and cooling, mechanical conveyance, appliances and equipment etc. Since many newer buildings are constructed with an expectation of a limited lifespan whereas many older

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Walnut Grove, temporary housing for WWII industrial workers in South Bend, featured “passive” solar heating. (Photo DHPA).



Archaeology and Heritage Tourism

Amy Johnson,
Archaeology Outreach Coordinator

This October, the Cornelius O'Brien-Indiana Main Street Conference will include a unique session titled *Archaeology and Heritage Tourism*. Archaeology Outreach Coordinator Amy Johnson will host the session, and it will provide a great opportunity to learn more about how archaeology is being incorporated, and even featured, in heritage tourism efforts around our state.

State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones and Ms. Johnson will be giving a presentation titled "Preserving the Earthen Past: Heritage Tourism and Indiana's Earthworks Initiative." They will discuss the initiative and how it is bringing together various groups to discuss best management practices, as well as archaeological heritage tourism opportunities related to earthworks on state properties.

Dr. Melody Pope, also of the DHPA, and several colleagues, will present "Capitalist Expansion, Heritage Tourism, and Archaeology at Spring Mill State Park." This part of the session will provide an interesting examination of the concept of heritage tourism and its many facets that are being considered in this unique initiative.



In 2003, the DHPA presented the Indiana Archaeology Award to Allen Patterson and the Hamilton County Parks Department for its archaeology heritage tourism program at Strawtown. (Photo DHPA).

A Dozen Years of Celebration: Indiana Archaeology Month September 2007

Amy Johnson, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator

Come September, our state will celebrate for the twelfth year all that we learn about past and present cultures from the science of archaeology. Each year, the Governor has issued an official proclamation declaring September as a time to discover and learn from archaeology. Attendance at events has steadily grown throughout the years, and it is both exciting and rewarding to see the unique and creative ways that communities, individuals, universities, and others, highlight archaeology through their events.

Have you ever seen archaeologists uncovering information from the past? What about trying your hand at assisting with the recovery of artifacts that could be thousands of years old? If discovery interests you, then September will be your month to experience archaeology in many different ways.

The official webpage, <http://www.IN.gov/dnr/historic/archeomonth.html>, will be the place look for information regarding Indiana Archaeology Month, the calendar of activities, commemorative posters, shirts, and more. You many also contact Amy Johnson, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator, at ajohnson@dnr.IN.gov or 317-232-6982 with any questions you may have. Division archaeologists will be attending many of the events again this year—we hope you'll join us!

State Archaeologist Dr. Rick Jones explains various artifacts to visitors at Prophetstown State Park in 2004. (Photo DHPA).



Wrapping up the session will be Allen W. Patterson, Director of Parks and Recreation for Hamilton County, Indiana. His presentation, "Finding an Artifact Doesn't Ruin Your Park," will describe a creative, and highly successful program of incorporating archaeological resources in a beneficial and positive way into park planning, interpretation, and tourism.

Efforts at the state and national level (e.g. <http://www.achp.gov/atfupdate.html>) are expanding regarding the general topic of archaeology and heritage tourism, and we hope you will join us at the Conference in Richmond on October 18-20 to hear about these exciting developments. You'll find fresh ideas, and new perspectives on archaeological cultural resources and the many ways to integrate them into your own activities in preservation.

Historic Preservation Month 2007 Photo Contest Winners

Amy Walker, Architectural Historian

The 2007 Preservation Month photo contest was a big success! We received 64 entries and many judges commented on how tough it was to choose the winners. To see the photos in color, go to: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic/photocontestwinners.html.

Age 13 & Over, 1st Place Winner: Pamela Denny-Rohrbach of Indianapolis submitted a photo of the DePew Fountain after an early spring storm. The DePew Fountain is in University Park in downtown Indianapolis. (Below)



Age 12 & Under, Winner: Matthew Hunt of Lagro submitted a detail picture of the Kerr Lock in Wabash County. (Below)



Age 13 & Over, 2nd Place Winner: Mark Farley of Indianapolis' interior image of the Oasis diner in Plainfield. (Right)

The DHPA will sponsor the 3rd Annual Historic Preservation Month Photo Contest in 2008, so keep your cameras handy throughout the year and capture images of your favorite historic places around Indiana! Look for details in early 2008 on-line at: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic.



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buildings were expected to be more or less permanent, the older buildings often represent more embodied energy which in turn requires greater expenditure of energy for demolition, thus, the saying common among many of my peers that “the greenest building is one that is already built.”

During the “energy crisis” of the late seventies, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation recognized the nexus of preservation with energy conservation, with publication of *Assessing the Conservation Benefits of Historic Preservation: Methods and Examples* (1979). The issues and methods described in that book were further pursued on the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s book, *New Energy from Old Buildings* (1981). While some conservation standards and measures such as increased insulation became institutionalized during that period, the public’s focus on energy conservation seemed to become less urgent with the subsequent subsidence of oil prices. However, public concern for air and water quality, waste reduction, and other quality of life issues related to conservation never abated and recent oil price shocks and concern for related national security issues have brought basic energy conservation back to the fore.

Obviously, the energy efficient performance of existing buildings can and should be improved. However, scrutiny of much common wisdom in this regard is sorely needed. For instance, with regard to window replacement, factors that need consideration include the place of window heat-loss in the overall building performance equation relative to mitigating heat-loss/gain priorities, the value of the existing material

invested from old-growth timber or forged metal relative to the environmental cost of harvesting replacement materials, and the potential for upgrading performance of the existing assembly versus wholesale replacement. Other traditional functions of windows, providing natural light and ventilation, may offset material investment and energy consumption implicit in systems that came to be presumed in late 20th Century

architectural design. And, windows represent only one obvious feature subject to such scrutiny. Even landscaping may be critical to maintaining comfortable and economical micro-climates affecting building performance.

The Green Building Council has recognized the special place of historic buildings in the larger context of energy conservation by issuing LEED-EB, “Green Building Rating System for Existing Buildings - Upgrades, Operations and Maintenance.” Part and parcel of the “green” movement is the imperative for design and construction professionals to increase their understanding of building performance with regard to both energy conservation and natural comfort. In the meantime, preservationists need to be vigilant that the inherent conservation benefit from continued occupancy of existing buildings remains understood and recognized as we build and install the “green” features of our more efficient and economical future.

For an up-close and personal discussion of how LEED standards can be employed in a major historic preservation project there will be a presentation by Quinn Evans Architects during this year’s Cornelius O’Brien Conference in Richmond, IN on October 18-20. A project architect from Quinn Evans will describe their project at the Dana Building on the campus of the University of Michigan which received a LEED gold rating.

Top: The vestibule and door surround at the Union High School president’s house in Westfield mediated infiltration and provided natural light to the interior. (Photo DHPA).

Left: At this commercial building on Goshen’s Main Street large store windows with transoms provided interior illumination while awnings mitigated heat gain. Large double-hung windows at the 2nd story provided interior light and, if properly operated, stimulated fresh air circulation. (Photo DHPA).



County Courthouse National Register Project Underway

Paul Diebold, Architectural Historian

In April 2007, the DHPA launched a joint Indiana County Courthouses Initiative with Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. The goal of the initiative is to nominate the remaining unlisted historic county courthouses to the National Register of Historic Places over a three-year period. National Register listing will make the courthouses eligible for the DHPA's planning and rehabilitation grants, as well as providing long overdue official recognition for these iconic historic resources.

Back in the 1960s, few Hoosiers were thinking about the future of Indiana's county courthouses. However, one especially outspoken preservationist was the late David Hermansen of Ball State University. Founder of the school's historic preservation program, Hermansen criss-crossed Indiana in the sixties, photographing and researching courthouses. His now long out-of-print *Indiana County Courthouses of the Nineteenth Century* was likely the first comprehensive look at a building type many felt was doomed. Later, as a member of the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board, he helped nominate several courthouses to the National Register.

Hermansen would be pleased to know that his message, along with growing local sentiment, turned the tide. Most Hoosiers now put their historic county courthouse on the list of essential local

icons, right up there with apple pie, mom, covered bridges and tenderloin sandwiches. Only eight of Indiana's ninety-two counties have demolished their historic courthouses over the years (including the White County Courthouse, after it was seriously damaged by a tornado in the 1970s). Yet, not all of these remaining landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places; eighteen historic county courthouses currently are not listed.



The 1928 Daviess County Courthouse in Washington was designed in the Neoclassical style. (Photo DHPA).

In 2005, DHPA staff began to tackle the issue, taking on the National Register application for the Fayette County Courthouse as a demonstration project. However, with limited time, staff realized that listing the remaining eighteen was going to be a daunting challenge.

Now, with assistance from the DHPA's Grants staff and Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, preservationists are prepared to close this gap.

Phase 1 of the initiative is currently under way, made possible by nearly \$16,000 from the DHPA's HPF grant program and an additional \$2,500 from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. After a formal bidding process, preservation consultants began preparing National Register applications for the courthouses in Benton, Fountain, Miami, Newton, Pulaski, Vermillion, and Warren Counties. Later this year, Phase 2 will begin when bids are accepted for the Adams, Daviess, Greene,

Pike, and Sullivan County Courthouse nominations. Phase 3 will start in 2008 and bids will be accepted for the Hendricks, Jackson, Ripley, Shelby, and Switzerland County Courthouse nominations. The DHPA also awarded a federal FY 08 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant to nominate the Howard County Courthouse as part of the Kokomo courthouse square commercial district (see page 8). All 18 of the courthouses should be formally listed in the National Register by

2009.

These remaining undesignated courthouses are highly visible and significant buildings in their communities. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Indiana's counties openly vied with one another to build the most impressive building. Having county seat status was a town's pride and economic boon, and Hoosiers took it seriously. A case in point can be witnessed today in Centerville (Wayne County). In the late 1860s, leaders from

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DHPA Awards Historic Preservation Fund Grants for 2007

Malia Savarino, Assistant Grants Manager

Once again, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is working with local communities and not-for-profit organizations to strengthen Indiana's historical and cultural heritage through preservation projects.

The agency has awarded 23 federal grants for historic preservation to 18 Indiana communities. The grants, totaling \$500,726, provide a match of \$459,979 in local and state funds, for a total projected investment of \$960,705.

The federal funds come from the National Park Service, a part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, which distributes federal funds to the states through the Historic Preservation Fund Program. Since 1974, the state has awarded more than \$15 million to Indiana communities through this program.

The projects for the 2007 funding cycle are:

Architectural and Historical

Benton County: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received a \$17,353 award for a countywide survey to document historic sites, structures, and landscapes throughout Benton County. The survey will cover 406 square miles, and is expected to add approximately 550 new sites to the state's historic sites and structures database. Benton County is one of the eight remaining unsurveyed counties.

Crawford and Washington Counties: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received \$14,290 to publish the results of the countywide historic sites and structures survey of Crawford and Washington Counties conducted in 2006-2007.

Fort Wayne: The City of Fort Wayne Community Development received a \$9,564 grant to prepare a National Register nomination for the Southwood Historic District, which will include approximately 750 contributing properties. The project will also design and print a brochure about the district and its history and architecture.

Huntington: The Huntington Historic Preservation Review Board received a \$4,000 grant to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the North Jefferson Street Historic District, which includes approximately 525 contributing resources.

Kokomo: The Howard County Historical Society received a \$5,000 grant to prepare three National Register of Historic Places nominations in the city of Kokomo. The Courthouse Square Historic District includes approximately 55 contributing resources; the L.E. & W. Railroad Depot Historic District includes 12 contributing resources; and the Old Silk Stocking Historic District includes approximately 190 contributing properties.

LaGrange County: ARCH, Inc. received a \$26,650 award for a countywide survey to document historic sites, structures, and landscapes throughout LaGrange County. The survey will cover 309 square miles, and is expected to add approximately 2,220 new sites to the state's historic sites and structures database. LaGrange County is one of the eight remaining unsurveyed counties.

Newton County: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received a \$17,128 award for a countywide survey to document historic sites, structures, and landscapes throughout Newton County. The survey will cover 402 square miles, and is expected to add approximately 550 new sites to the state's historic sites and structures database. Newton County is one of the eight remaining unsurveyed counties.

Pulaski County: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received a \$18,575 award for a countywide survey to document historic sites, structures, and landscapes throughout Pulaski County. The survey will cover 434 square miles, and is expected to add approximately 600 new sites to the state's historic sites and structures database. Pulaski County is one of the four remaining unsurveyed counties.

Steuben County: ARCH, Inc. received \$5,354 to publish the results of the countywide historic sites and structures survey of Steuben County conducted in 2006-2007.

Archaeological

Clark County: The Archaeological Survey of IPFW received a \$44,358 grant to identify and assess undocumented and poorly documented cultural resources in Clark County. This area, which contains important archaeological resources ranging from the Paleoindian to the historic periods, has a rapidly expanding local economy and the pace of development continues to increase. The areas included in this project reflect major prehistoric, colonial, and early nationhood cultural movements in eastern North America.

Fort Wayne: The Archaeological Survey of IPFW received a \$25,000 grant to conduct an intensive archaeological survey of two locations in Fort Wayne to identify the remains of two of the city's 18th century military installations: the original Fort Wayne and Fort St. Philippe des Miamis (Fort Miamis).

Hamilton County: Ball State University's Department of Anthropology received a \$15,446 grant for a systematic archaeological survey of approximately 400 acres of eastern Hamilton County, which is one of the fastest growing parts of the state.

Hamilton County: The Archaeological Survey of IPFW received a \$10,000 grant a two-week educational archaeology program at the Strawtown Koteewi Park near Noblesville in Hamilton County. The project will also result in a National Register nomination for a site near the Strawtown enclosure. During the past six years, IPFW has worked with the Hamilton County Parks Department to assess and explore the unique archaeological heritage of the 750-acre park. The goals of this project are to: clarify the Late Prehistoric population dynamics of central Indiana; create a cultural and educational resource at the park for central Indiana; and develop the archaeological resources of the park as a destination for regional tourism.

Posey County: Indiana University received a \$10,000 grant to fund a public archaeology program in Southwestern Indiana. The educational project will coincide with archaeological investigations at the Hovey Lake site, near Mt. Vernon in Posey County. Small-scale investigations during Indiana Archaeology Month 2007 will be used as an opportunity for educating children and adults about archaeological methods, Indiana prehistory, and the importance of preservation.

Harrison County: University of Kentucky was awarded \$47,455 to conduct survey and investigation activities at two archaeological sites in Harrison County. The project is part of research focused on the development of "Complex Hunter-Gatherers" during the Middle to Late Archaic periods in the Lower Ohio River valley. If determined eligible, a National Register nomination for one of the sites will also be prepared.

Acquisition and Development

Bloomington: Middle Way House received a \$50,000 grant to rehabilitate the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. The 1924 building is now owned by Middle Way House, Inc. a domestic violence program serving six counties in south central Indiana, and will provide shelter and support services for the Middle Way House's programs for women and children affected by domestic violence. The project will not only rehabilitate a large industrial building near downtown Bloomington, but the expanse of the structure will allow the organization to invest in and develop additional programs for outreach, crisis intervention, transitional and permanent housing, job training, child care facilities, and legal advocacy.



HPF Grants continued on page 10

(Photo DHPA).





Cannelton: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana received a \$25,000 grant to rehabilitate the windows and masonry of the Heim-Haury House. The 2 ½ story Greek Revival style house was built around 1845 of locally quarried sandstone. The house has suffered from years of deferred maintenance and deterioration and had been slated for demolition, but was recently purchased by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana in an effort to save the building.

(Photo DHPA).



Tipton: The Tipton County Commissioners received a \$25,000 grant for the rehabilitation of the 1894 Tipton County Courthouse. Leaking in the cooling system and downspouts inside the walls has resulted in damage to the interior plaster. The project will repair the connections and then repair the plaster walls.



(Photo DHPA).



Evansville: The City of Evansville Board of Public Works received a \$28,699 grant to rehabilitate the Holding House in Oak Hill Cemetery. The 1911 structure was used to house caskets when the ground was frozen and graves could not be dug. The project will repair the roof, windows, plaster walls, and iron racks. The building will be used for interpretive space for cemetery walking tours.

(Photo DHPA).

Indianapolis: Irvington Historic Landmarks Foundation received a \$22,500 grant for the rehabilitation of the 1873 Benton House. The project will complete the second phase of repairs to the roof, gutters, and trim of the Benton House in Indianapolis. The Second Empire style house stands in the Irvington neighborhood and its mansard roof is a key character defining feature. Temporary repairs that had been done rather than complete replacement have now become ineffective and the roof and gutters are now endangering the building and have already caused immediate damage to the trim and other decorative wood features.



(Photo DHPA).

Plymouth: The Wythougan Valley Preservation Council received a \$8,640 grant to rehabilitate the former Jacoby Church. The church was built in 1860 and dedicated in 1861 by a German Reformed congregation. The church was used fairly continuously through 1964, but has been vacant and deteriorating since that time. It is owned by the township and the sponsor has entered into a lease with the township in order to restore the former church for use by the community for meetings and social events.

(Photo DHPA).



Marion: The Marion Public Library received a \$28,496 grant to rehabilitate the porches and masonry of the 1888 Abijah C. Jay House. The library owns the house and is rehabilitating it for use as their Center for Community History and Cultural Studies.

(Photo DHPA).

Whiting: The City of Whiting Parks & Recreation Department received a \$50,000 grant to rehabilitate the roof of the Whiting Community Center. The Center was built in 1923 by the Rockefeller family and Standard Oil Company as a memorial to those fought in World War I and to provide a recreation, entertainment, and social activity venue for Whiting, home of the oil company's largest refinery. The facility is more than 70,000 square feet and includes two gymnasiums, an indoor track, a 12 lane bowling center, indoor swimming pool, billiards room, a 700 seat auditorium, a ballroom, two banquet halls, and a variety of fitness areas.

(Photo DHPA).



National Register Listings

Amy Walker, Architectural Historian

This list includes all properties and archaeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places since January 2007. The National Register is the nation's official list of historical and cultural properties that are worthy of preservation. The DHPA processes all National Register applications for Indiana properties. This list is arranged by county and includes the historic property name, period of significance, location, and areas of significance for which the property is eligible. For all sites in Indiana listed in the National Register of Historic Places, go to www.IN.gov/dnr/historic.

*Indicates nominations that were funded in part with a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service and administered by the DNR-DHPA.

Allen County

*Forest Park Boulevard Historic District, 1910-1954.

Fort Wayne

Architecture, Community Planning/
Development

The Franke House in the Forest Park Boulevard Historic District was designed by architect Barry Byrne. (Photo DHPA).



Clark County

Spring Street Freight House, c.1925-1956.

Jeffersonville

Architecture, Transportation, Commerce

Greene County

Linton Commercial Historic District, c.1875-1956.

Linton

Architecture, Commerce, Politics/
Government

Porter County

Martin Young House, 1878.

Chesterton

Architecture

Randolph County

*Fudge Site

Archaeology

St. Joseph County

North Liberty Park, 1935-1955.

North Liberty

Entertainment/Recreation, Social
History, Architecture

Listing DOES:

Give a property prestige;
Provide eligibility to non-profit
properties for preservation grants;
Provide eligibility to home- and
business- owners for rehabilitation
tax credits.

Listing DOES NOT:

Prevent owners from altering their
property;
Restrict the use or sale of the
property;
Establish times the property
must be open to the public.



**Questions? Call the
DHPA National Register
staff: 317-232-1646
or go to the
DHPA website:
www.IN.gov/dnr/historic**

This c. 1939 Art Moderne style building is located in the Linton Commercial Historic District in Greene County. (Photo DHPA).

New Deal-Era Mural Survey Project

Amy Walker, Architectural Historian

Next year, 2008, will be the 75th anniversary of the New Deal public art programs. During the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the New Deal to stimulate the U.S. economy by, among other things, employing out-of-work people with a wide range of talents and professional backgrounds. The efforts to produce public art lasted from 1933 through 1943 and included the visual arts, music, theater, and writing. Its purpose was two-fold: to employ out-of-work artists and also to make art accessible to everyone by placing it in public view. New Deal arts activity enhanced many libraries, schools, post offices, and courthouses with some of America's greatest 20th-century painting.

The National New Deal Preservation Association (NNDPA) is spearheading an effort to identify, document, preserve and educate people about the New Deal visual and performing arts, literature, crafts, buildings and environmental projects. To learn more about NNDPA and other statewide efforts go to <http://newdeallegacy.org/index.html>.

The DHPA is participating in this 75th anniversary activity by conducting a survey of federally-sponsored murals in Indiana's public buildings. If you know of New Deal-era murals in your local school, post office, courthouse or other public place, please let the DHPA know about them. Go to www.IN.gov/dnr/historic for a simple survey form you can fill out to help with our mural inventory.



WPA Murals by Eugene Savage decorate the walls of the Fountain County Courthouse in Covington. (Photo DHPA).

Courthouses continued from page 7

Richmond successfully lobbied the county commissioners to move the seat of government from Centerville to their city. The newly built 1867 County Jail in Centerville also served as storage for the commissioners. As movers loaded wagons with records in front of the County Jail, angered citizens wheeled "Black Betsy," a three-pound cannon, into place beneath a carriage archway across the street. They managed to fire one shot, peppering the jail with grapeshot, smashing the front doors and scattering workers. The group stormed the jail and held the records hostage. Their effort soon failed, but the grapeshot remains imbedded in the front wall of the jail, which now serves as the Centerville Public Library.

Hoosiers these days don't resort to grapeshot. When the Randolph County Commissioners voted to demolish the 1870s courthouse in Winchester several years ago, citizens chose a media assault. Petitions, fundraisers, and blasts of public opinion pelted the opposition, not to mention the publicity of the Courthouse Girls Calendars; the commissioners have decided to rehab the building.

The battle for county seat status is not finished, even in the twenty-first century. If you go to Newton or Fountain County, you will find that the debate of where the commissioners meet is still alive and well. Despite the discussions, everyone agrees on one thing: Indiana's historic county courthouses are worth saving. Placing all the eligible courthouses on the National Register of Historic Places is the best first step toward their preservation.

The Pulaski County Courthouse is scheduled to be listed in the first phase of the initiative. (Photo DHPA).



Nationally Renowned Scholar of the Underground Railroad and Slavery to Speak in Indiana

Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Special Projects Coordinator

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, in conjunction with the Indiana Historical Bureau, the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Supreme Court, and Indiana Freedom Trails will be sponsoring a lecture on slavery, the Underground Railroad and the law in Indiana on Thursday, November 15, 2007 at 7:00 PM. Dr. Paul Finkelman, distinguished law professor from the Albany Law School in Albany, New York, will be our speaker. Dr. Finkelman is widely published on the topics of slavery and the Underground Railroad in relation to the law.

The lecture will take place at the Indiana State Library and will be free and open to the public. The presentation is a part of the Spirit & Place Festival, a national model engaging arts, humanities, and religion in collaborative action to promote civic engagement, respect for diversity, thoughtful reflection, public imagination, and enduring change in the communities where we live. It honors the places we call home and uses the traditions and creative capacities of individuals and organizations to help all citizens develop richer lives in community with each other. This year's festival will take place around Central Indiana November 2-18, 2007 and the theme is "Living Generously." For more information on the Spirit & Place Festival and a schedule of events, go to: www.spiritandplace.org.

Dr. Finkelman's presentation is being funded through a grant from the Indiana University Cornelius O'Brien Lecture Series Concerning Historic Preservation, established in 1972 to offer support for historic preservation in Indiana.

Midwest Archaeological Conference Returns to Indiana

Amy Johnson, Archaeologist

For the first time in almost a decade, the Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC) annual meeting will be held in Indiana. The purpose of the Conference is "to promote and stimulate interest in the archaeology of the midwestern United States and neighboring areas; to serve as a bond among those interested in this and related subjects; to publish and encourage publication; to advocate and aid in the conservation of archaeological data and to encourage an appreciation and support of archaeological research." This year's meeting will be held October 4-6, 2007 in South Bend at the University of Notre Dame. Dr. Mark Schurr is the organizer. For more information on specific archaeological sessions and schedule, registration, and accommodations, visit the MAC website: <http://www.midwestarchaeology.org/meetings.htm>.



UPCOMING EVENTS

Check Preservation and Archaeology events at the DHPA's website: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic/calendar.

American Association for State and Local History Annual Meeting will be September 5-8 in Atlanta, GA. For more information: nicholson@aaslh.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Conference is October 2-6, 2007 in St. Paul, MN. 202-588-6095 or conference@nthp.org

Midwest Archaeological Conference will be October 4-6, 2007 in South Bend. For more info: www.midwestarchaeology.org/meetings.htm.

Indiana Archaeology Month is September 2007. The DHPA and other organizations will sponsor activities around the state. For more information go to: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

The next quarterly meetings of the **Indiana Freedom Trails** will be in October 2007 and January 2008. Contact the DHPA for more information.

The next quarterly meetings of the **Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board** will be October 24, 2007 and January 23, 2008. Contact the DHPA for more information.

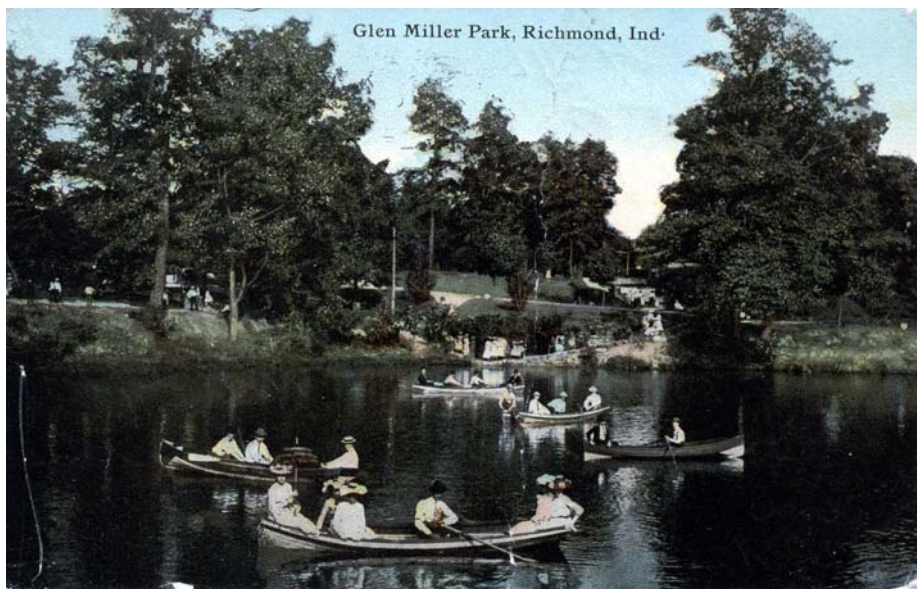
Center for French Colonial Studies 2007 Annual Meeting will be November 2-3, 2007 in Lafayette. For more information, call the Center at (630) 717-1822 or bplebeau@noctrl.edu

There is Something for Everyone this October at the O'Brien-Main Street Statewide Conference

Frank Hurdis, Chief of Registration and Survey

October offers more than beer-and-brat festivals this year for downtown boosters and historic preservationists. On Thursday, October 18th the O'Brien-Main Street Statewide Conference will convene in Richmond for two and a half days of workshops, informational sessions, walking tours, and awards. The theme this year, inspired by Richmond's connection to jazz and blues recording, will be "Downtown Preservation and All That Jazz".

This year's conference is on track to be the largest and most content-rich since Indiana Main Street joined forces with Indiana University and DHPA to sponsor a combined statewide event. The line-up of workshops and sessions has been developed to offer the most useful information to the widest cross section of conference attendees. Workshops will cover grant writing, design guidelines, development and finance for preservation or Main Street boards, and hands-on training for Certified Local Government staff and commission members. Session topics will range from "green" preservation, to changing demographics in historic areas, and natural disaster preparedness and recovery. If you're interested in historic courthouses and strategies to preserve them, or, if you are a Main Street manager who needs tips on building a volunteer base, there are sessions for you. If you've heard about the Indiana Department of Transportation's comprehensive survey of historic bridges that is currently underway and want to learn more, you'll want to sit in on the session featuring INDOT staff and their consultant, Mead & Hunt, to learn how the survey is being conducted and what the results will be for Indiana bridges.



A historic postcard depicts a leisurely afternoon at Richmond's Glen Miller Park. (Image DHPA).

A number of headline speakers will join us this year to add luster to the program. Dr. Janet Matthews, the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places will address those gathered for lunch on Friday. Richmond's location on the National Road makes it a natural setting to consider historic transportation routes and Dan Marriott, formerly with the National Trust and now a nationally recognized consultant, will speak on historic roads, past and future. Former NPS architect, Blaine Cliver, who assisted in the aftermath of Loma Prieta earthquake and hurricane Hugo, and Wayne Donaldson, the California SHPO, will share their expertise on issues affecting historic resources in the wake of natural disasters.

Authors John Larkin, Allison Eisenberg, and Joseph Biggott all have recently written popular books on architecture and preservation related topics. They will speak at different sessions during the conference and be available at Richmond's Innovation Center, the con-

ference headquarters, to sign copies of their books. Check out the exhibits of other preservation titles at the same location.

Recognizing recent Main Street and historic preservation successes has become an important part of the conference program. This year Lieutenant Governor, Becky Skillman will address the conference and present Main Street program awards at lunch on Thursday. Robert Carter, the Indiana SHPO, will be on hand Friday evening to present the DHPA preservation awards. We're planning on bringing back last year's presentation of "Three-Minute Success Stories" which was a fun way to highlight innovative and effective strategies.

It's not too early to mark the date on your calendar - October 18-20. If you haven't already received the full conference program and registration information in the mail, check the DHPA website www.IN.gov/dnr/historic or call DHPA at 317-232-1646.



Preserving Indiana

fall/winter 2007

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